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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-19

Triticonazole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded adding new uses to the label of Charter HL on corn (all types), containing technical grade triticonazole, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Charter HL, Pest Control Products Act Registration Number 31114.

The evaluation of this triticonazole application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a Maximum Residue Limit (MRL). A MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for triticonazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for triticonazole, is as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Triticonazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Triticonazole	5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methylene]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol	0.01	Field corn, popcorn grain, sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for triticonazole in Canada is the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for triticonazole in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for triticonazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data for triticonazole from field trials conducted in Canada and the United States were submitted to support the use of this active ingredient as a seed treatment on corn (all types) on the Charter HL label. Triticonazole was applied to seed at label rates, and the crops were harvested according to label directions. In addition, a processing study in treated field corn was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of triticonazole into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for MRLs for triticonazole was based on the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for corn.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s) (MRLs)

Commodity	Application method/ Total application rate (g a.i./ha)	DAP[1] (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental processing factor
			Min	Max	
Field corn	Seed treatment/ 50	112-161	<0.01	<0.01	No concentration observed in processed commodities
Sweet corn	Seed treatment/ 50	71-114	<0.01	<0.01	Not applicable

[1] DAP = Days After Planting

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of triticonazole. Residues of triticonazole in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.